

WASHINGTON CRITIC



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WASHINGTON, APRIL 5, 1890.

THE CAPITAL (the Sunday edition of
THE CRITIC) will not be issued to-mor-
row, the publication being temporarily
suspended, in view of negotiations not
yet completed by which the control of
the paper will pass into other hands.

WORLD'S FAIR TROUBLES.
Chicagoans are finding that the pro-
motion of their World's Fair scheme is
not all plain sailing. They cannot de-
rive much comfort from the dispatch
from France to the New York Herald,
published in yesterday's Critic, which
protests against the choice of Chicago
as the site of the World's Fair. Neither
can they felicitate themselves on the
stormy and divided action of the meet-
ing of stockholders held yesterday to
elect a board of directors, nor can they
feel very happy over the action of the
Senate of the United States in appoint-
ing a committee to examine into the
guiltiness and availability of their
guarantee fund.

As to the first point, there is nothing
to be said, except that it might have
been anticipated. Foreigners, unac-
customed to our long stretches of
country, are simply appalled at the
thought of traveling a thousand miles.
France especially would have been in-
clined to take an interest in an
American Exposition on this occasion,
partly for traditional reasons and partly
in acknowledgment of the large at-
tendance of Americans at her recent
Exposition. But the feeling there is
that, in locating the fair at Chicago,
the comfort and convenience of Euro-
pean visitors has been sacrificed to a
small triumph of Republicans over
Democrats. The *Matin* does not hesi-
tate to say, "with all due respect for
the commercial, industrial and finan-
cial genius" of Americans, that in the
matter of location a grave mistake has
been committed, so far as exhibitors or
visitors from the Old World are con-
cerned, and it hints that the nations of
Europe may abstain, on account of
the distance involved, from giving to
the Exposition the *clat* which would
be fitting.

As to the second point Chicagoans
must blame themselves. The tumultu-
ous meeting of stockholders yesterday
was not one to inspire confidence
throughout the country. If the fair is
to be a success there must be an entire
absence of faction fights. The repute
of the enterprise has already suffered
somewhat, both at home and abroad,
from the free use of log-rolling
methods. Chicagoans must sink all per-
sonal and partisan differences in this
connection, or the enterprise which has
been given into their charge and the
success of which should reflect credit
upon the whole country will prove a
disaster.

As to the third point, the action of
the United States Senate is altogether
justifiable. Chicago is so given to
bluster that for that reason, if for no
other, she might be called the "Windy
City." Little doubt, of course, can be
entertained as to her full willingness
and ability to stand an investigation
of the subscriptions to her guarantee fund.
But Chicago should learn in time that
there are several ways in which the
complete success of the great enterprise
of which she has assumed the responsi-
bility may be jeopardized.

Meanwhile, Senator Daniel's amend-
ment should be vigorously pressed.
Foreign representatives should be re-
ceived here, at the National Capital,
and should take part in ceremonies
and exercises commemorative of the dis-
covery of the Continent. In 1892 the
statue of Columbus should be un-
veiled and the great Memorial Bridge
across the Potomac should be opened.
This programme is truly National and
thoroughly appropriate in its character.

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS.
Senator Ingalls is known to be one
of the readiest men in public life. He
has great skill in debate and is a fear-
less antagonist. It will not be claimed
for him that he is a very profound man.
He has probably never cultivated pro-
fundity to any great extent, but he has,
with sedulous care and great diligence,
succeeded in making himself adept in
the art of placing all he knows at
the tip of his tongue and at his finger-
ends.

Being thus a very ready man and
very easily master of all he knows, it is
in every way surprising and somewhat
disappointing that he has not, during
the interval of a month, returned any
answer to the interrogatories addressed
to him by the Farmers' Alliance of
Kansas. These interrogatories were
neither irrelevant nor difficult to an-
swer, and an easy response to them
was clearly within Senator Ingalls' capacity.

What did the Kansas farmers inquire
of their Senator? They asked four
questions, namely: 1. What legislation,
if any, do you recommend by way of
relief to farmers in the present de-
pressed condition of agriculture? 2. Do
you favor an increase in the volume of
circulating money? If yes, to what ex-
tent? In what way do you propose to

effect the change and get the money in
circulation? 3. In what respect, if at
all, and for what purpose do you favor
changing the National Banking law? 4.
Do you favor free and unlimited
coinage of silver at present weight and
fineness? These questions are certainly
proper enough, and the marvel is that
Senator Ingalls has not thus far seen fit
to answer them.

TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.
The rupture between Serbia and Bul-
garia would interest no one outside of
these petty principalities, but for the
greater interests known to be involved
in such action. If Austria were not
known to be behind Bulgaria and Rus-
sia behind Serbia, the quarrel between
them would be considered insignificant
and its outcome would be regarded as
a matter of positive indifference
throughout Europe.

But Europe knows that when Serbia
is aggressive she is inspired by Russia,
and what Russia means to do cannot
be a matter of indifference. It is this
circumstance that makes the antagonism
of these petty governments matter of
anxiety to Austria and all Europe. If
Russia should thrust her hand much
farther into this quarrel Austria would
have to accept the challenge. Ulti-
mately, if not at first, the several
powers would be impelled to take sides,
and that general European war, which
is always in the air, would be precipitated.

The suggestion is made that these
new Balkan troubles follow hard on the
heels of Bismarck's retirement. The
opinion prevails that the *Czar* would
not favor the tactics adopted at Bel-
grade unless he had a good understand-
ing of the triple alliance which Bismarck
succeeded in effecting. It is true that
the ex-Chancellor once said that the
whole of Bulgaria was not worth the
life of one Prussian soldier. All the
same, he watched the balance of power
in Europe with a tireless gaze, and,
while he cared nothing about Bulgaria,
he used his great strength, genius and
influence to maintain that equilibrium
upon which peace depends. If the bal-
ance is disturbed now the hour will
doubtless come when Germany will have
need once again for the man of "blood
and iron."

In case it should come to war through-
out the armed interference of Russia and
the natural resentment and retaliation
of Austria, it would be expected, as a
matter of course, that Italy and Eng-
land would make common cause with
Austria. Germany and France as neu-
trals are conceivable factors in the case,
but not for long. A great space of
time would not intervene before that
attitude would become one of hostility,
and the two nations would range on
different sides. Then the war would
be such a war as the world has never
known.

Two great statesmen have recently
retired from the public stage, Bismarck
and Tisza. Bulgaria owes her salva-
tion so far to the presence of the ex-
Regent Stambouloff. That he may be
got rid of seems possible enough. It
looks like a good time for a successful
intrigue, and the *Czar* may think that
the fruit at which he has long looked
enviously may now at last be plucked
in safety.

GENUINE HANDSHIP.
Every one remembers how, but a year
or two ago, the Duke of Marlborough
came to this country to find, if possi-
ble, a wife whose fortune might repair
the falling fortunes of his house. He
was understood to leave behind him in
his own country not too salubrious a
reputation. But in New York, at New-
port and elsewhere that circumstance
did not seem in the least to interfere
with the opening doors and obsequious
cordiality with which he was received.

He came to hunt for a moneyed
bride; he found her, and, to keep up
the sportsman's simile, he brought her
down. His choice fell upon a youngish
widow, Mrs. Hamersley, who had and
has a life interest in an estate worth
\$20,000,000. Of this estate \$2,000,000
are invested in unproductive property
near the Fifth Avenue entrance to Cen-
tral Park, but the residue, amounting to
three millions, is invested so that, when
all taxes and charges have been made,
he widow receives \$100,000 "per
annum."

But Mrs. Hamersley, when she be-
came Duchess of Marlborough, and
went to live at "Blenheim," the resi-
dence of her husband, found that the
paltry sum of \$100,000 was not sufficient
for the maintenance of a ducal palace.
Such an income would be regarded as
by no means narrow or niggardly in
America, and it would readily support
the expenses of a very considerable es-
tablishment. But the new Duchess
found it utterly insufficient for the ex-
penses of "Blenheim." This is what
constitutes her a case of genuine hand-
ship.

At first the Duchess had no antici-
pation of ever coming to feel the chill
touch of poverty. The accumulations
of her former husband's estate had been
placed in bank at her disposal in the
sum of \$500,000, and from this fund
she bore the cost and expenditures of
her early married life.

It was when half a million had been
spent and the household had come down
to reliance on a regular income that she
became sharply aware that \$100,000 a
year was not sufficient for their needs.
She made her calculation and discov-
ered that it would take nearly \$300,000
a year to enjoy any sort of comfort in
her new position.

Then came the happy recollection of
the property near Central Park. Why
should she be poor when \$2,000,000 of
which she should have the interest
were lying unproductive? So she has
arrived in New York, eager to persuade
the trustees of the estate to sell the
property, invest the money, and let her
have the interest, which is her right.
In this way she hopes to so increase
her income that she will be able at
least to keep the wolf from the door.

One difficulty has to be surmounted
before her wishes can be fully attained.
The reversion of the estate is to J. H.
Hamersley, and he opposes the sale of
the property near Central Park on the
ground that it is growing in value
every day. How the controversy may
terminate it is difficult to say, but
meanwhile it is impossible to with-

hold heartily sympathy from our poor,
unfortunate countess, who, having
married a duke, finds she cannot
live in his palace on \$100,000 a year.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sherman and
family will spend the holidays with
friends at Sandy Spring.

Mr. Henry Clews has returned to
New York so he will not visit to
this city that he enthusiastically pro-
nounces it as the city of all others in
the Union best adapted as the winter
residence of people of means. He also
declares that there are more large and
magnificent houses here than in New
York.

The mission of the Duchess of Mar-
borough to New York is said to be to
try and get the trustees of the late
Louis Hamersley's will to sell some
\$2,000,000 worth of unproductive real
estate, so as to increase her income. By
the will of her first husband she was
given a life interest in Mrs. Hamersley's
estate, the reversion of which is to any
son born to her late husband's cousin,
J. Hooker Hamersley. The income is
now about \$100,000, which she does
not consider enough, and does not
suffice for the way in which the
Duke and herself would like to live.
Mr. Hooker Hamersley's son has
not yet appeared, and should he not be
born, the estate, which amounts to
about \$5,000,000, will go to local
charities. Hooker Hamersley will op-
pose any sale of property, and another
big legal fight will result if it is tried.
The Duchess has already drawn and
spent since July, 1888, nearly \$500,000
of the income of the estate. The
estate. The proposed sale of property
would add about \$75,000 a year to her
present income.

Mrs. James G. Thompson of 1309
Riggs street returned last week from an
extended trip to Europe and Boston.
The Willing Helpers will give a fair
this afternoon, from 3 to 7, in the
school room of Norwood Institute.

Miss Louise Beck of Philadelphia is
at the Elmside.

Miss Kate Elliott of Mount Pleasant
returned last week from a visit to
Miss Alice Ramsey.

Mrs. Webster and daughter, Miss
Sophie Webster, left this morning to
spend a month at Fredericksburg.

Mrs. Rodman Wanamaker will arrive
to-morrow evening to spend the hol-
idays with the family of the Postmaster-
General.

Justice and Mrs. Miller gave a dinner
on Wednesday evening to Judge and
Mrs. Wythorn. Miss Bonnie Wythorn
and Colonel Blodgett of St. Louis.

AT A MASQUERADE.
New Woman was flabbergasted by a
Wretch and a Monster.

It was in a town not a thousand miles
from Boston, says the *Courier*, that
there were recently given a couple of
masquerade parties at private houses.

At the second of these the hostess of the
first party found herself taking very
unpleasantly with a mask in whom she
supposed herself to recognize a gentleman
who had come to the town just after
her own entertainment. Simply for the
sake of making conversation, and of
throwing the gentleman off the scent of
her own identity, she asked him:
"Were you at Mrs. Blank's masquerade
party?"

"No," he answered, "I was not hon-
ored with an invitation."

"Were you here at the time?" she
asked.

"Yes," he answered, "but Mrs. Blank
does not like me."

Condemnation seized upon Mrs.
Blank, but she instantly determined
not to betray herself.

"Doesn't she?" she returned care-
lessly. "Probably that is one of the
things which you imagine. Some
people are very susceptible, and others
do not like them, you know."

Her companion seemed a trifle an-
noyed.

"I am not one of that sort," he re-
turned rather loudly. "Besides, she
has intimated to me that she did not
like me."

"Is it fair to ask how?" Mrs. Blank
asked, entirely mystified in regard to
the identity of her interlocutor.

"Why, I should not want to tell you
if I were sure you wouldn't repeat it."

"Oh, I never betray a confidence,"
the lady said, eagerly.

The gentleman leaned over until his
face under the mask was near to hers.

"I asked her to marry me."

Mrs. Blank was more startled than
ever. The train of her old suitors—and
in her day she had not a few—came up
before her mental vision, and she won-
dered which one of them chance had
brought to her side to-night, but in
vain.

"But," she said, slowly, "because a
lady refused you it need not follow that
she dislikes you. I am sure a woman
is not to be supposed to dislike every
man she does not wish to marry. That
would be a most absurd assumption."

"The lady said so," he asserted,
cheerfully. "But in this particular case
she did not refuse me."

"Did not refuse you?" echoed Mrs.
Blank in astonishment. "She certainly
did not accept you?"

"It is not so," Mrs. Blank began;
and then, considering that if she said
true it would be showing more knowl-
edge of Mrs. Blank's affairs than was
advisable with a pretense to be
another person, she changed her sen-
tence and said "creditable that she
should accept you and then marry
another man."

"She did," Kate, her husband said
in his own voice, "she married me."

"Tom!" she cried.

"Yes, my dear," Tom answered;
"you told me at our party that I
could fool you."

"You are a wretch and a monster!"
she declared, "and I will never forgive
you."

But she did, and I told the joke at
her own expense before the evening
was over.

A FREQUENT FAILING.
Statesmen, College Professors and
Others Who Misspell Simple Words.

From the Cambridge Tribune.

A clever young Harvard instructor
was once heard to say: "I really never
dare correct a student's misspelling till
I have looked into the dictionary."

"Just as I," said a clever woman
quickly, "never dare use feeble lest I
spell it fee-ble!" The lady was under
impression that the word should be
spelled "feeble." A great and
unpleasant mistake, but for the person
who misspells. But some of the wisest
men and the best have had the misfor-
tune of being unable always to marsh-
al their letters correctly. A Cambridge
professor, receiving an order for salt
"mackerel" from a Har-
vard professor.

A bill made up by one of the lead-
ing pedagogues of a neighboring city,
concluded with the balance due. "Those
who know I will tell the sermons of
distinguished clergymen sent up for
printing frequently abound in errors of
this kind. Cobbett, in his grammar,
loved to give instances of bad spelling
and bad grammar in language in king-
doms. The father of his country had
his own system of spelling, and his
wife had another and very different one.
A brilliant actress, whom we all ad-
mire, invariably has taken up the
word, Napoleon was not a correct
speller, and the Iron Duke corrected
often. The misfortune is often an in-
herited one, and whole families into
their remotest branches and twigs will
show the same weakness."

"What?" says Major Pendennis,
"would you marry a woman who spelt
affection with an f? Why not a
woman as well as a man? If correct
spelling were necessary to the marriage
state she might ask how many of our
Presidents would be doomed to celibacy.
General Taylor and Andrew Johnson
would scarcely have read their title
clear to husbandhood."

Filtered Greatness.
From the New York Herald.

Marshall P. Wilder, in Philadelphia
the other day, interviewed a colored
black water on the subject of Sepuhy-
kill water.

"Sam, I hear the water you give
guests to drink soaks through a grave-
yard. Is that so?"

"That's right, boss, that's right shu'
enough; but de people buried in dat yer
graveyard are mighty high-toned peo-
ple, sah; mighty so."

Rally Round the Flag, Boys.
From the Rochester Democrat.

The flood of immigration should
never be permitted to swamp patriotism
or turn any American community into
a rabble of traitors. If any man at-
tempts to haul down the American flag
make it so warm for him that he will
consider it conducive to his personal
comfort to refrain from repeating the
experiment.

A Desperate Remedy.
From the Washington News.

Washington society has taken up the
Henrik Ibsen fad. Anything is con-
sidered a relief there after the Blair
horror.

An Indefinite Yet Exquisite Perfume
Lingers in the faces and hair among
which has been laid out of J. & E. ATKIN-
SON'S delicate Sachets.

DIED.
O'HARE.—On Saturday, April 3, 1890, at
2:30 p. m., Patrick O'Hare, aged 59 years,
funeral from his late residence, 815 Third
street northwest, on Monday, April 7,
at 10 a. m., to St. Matthew's Church,
where requiem high mass will be said
for the repose of his soul. Relatives and
friends are respectfully invited to attend. R.

UNDETAKE.
J. WILLIAM LEE
Successor to Henry Lee's Sons,
UNDETAKE
322 PENN. AVENUE, N. W.,
South Side.
Branch office, 405 Maryland ave. s. w.

Some day, when even Ibsen fails to be mis-
understood.
The heart may know what grief assails the
Beautiful and Good.

—Boston Herald.

OWI Creek. Lost a School M'am, But
Dutch Nels Got a Bride.

The people living on Owl Creek,
Freemont County, Wyoming, are hav-
ing a great deal of trouble in keeping
school m'ams. They will get married.
The nuptials of Hon. Dutch
Nels, who captured the heart of one of
the school m'ams, are thus described by
a correspondent:

The school on Owl Creek is closed
and the school m'am is married. In
this and all other new communities it
is a source of great trouble to the in-
habitants thereof to get a school started.
Our trustees, however, succeeded in sur-
mounting all the difficulties in the way
and procured a young lady teacher, but
before she taught school a week she
was engaged to be married. At the close
of the first month she gave up school to
fulfill the engagement. At the mar-
riage of Sage Brush Nance the "Squire"
had to have the bride roped and tied
down before he could proceed with
the ceremony. In this case there was
no trouble on that score.

The "Squire" and Dutch Nels were
absent on the round-up when the bride
secured the license from the county
clerk. Armed with this document, she
procured a man and team and started to
hunt him up. When she got to the
Big Horn River, which is the county
line, she found that they had crossed
over and were on the eve of starting to
Chicago with the beef. Nothing
daunted, she got the driver to unhitch,
take one of the team horses and scour
the adjoining mountains for the squire
and the groom. "This was no easy task,
the driver having no saddle. But taking
into consideration the importance of the
occasion, he persevered and finally suc-
ceeded in finding them about fifteen
miles from the river. Nels succeeded
in inducing the "Squire" to go back into
his own county and tie the knot, as it
could not be done on that side of the
river.

Calling the boys together, the "Squire"
informed them that there was going to
be a wedding, and for those who
wished to see it to come along. At this
the boys turned the herd loose and
started on a run for the river. The
"Squire" says: "Boy, this was it. All
of you who were present at the wed-
ding of Sage Brush Nance stay with
the cattle this time and give the
others a show."

"This point being settled, they again
started for the river and did not stop
till they arrived on the west bank
thereof, where they found the bride
in waiting. As soon as the last of the
dipping cowboys arrived from out of
the stream the Squire dismounted, hung
his hat on a sage bush, told the bride
and groom to catch hands and said:

"Do you accept each other as man
and wife and promise me you will as-
sist one another in rounding up the
future young school m'ams or cowboys,
as the case may be?"

Being answered in the affirmative, the
"Squire" said:

"In the name of the great Territory
of Wyoming I declare you man and
wife, and hope that no mavericks will
get out of this herd."

Extra matinee at Kerman's Monday.

Purify
Your Blood

At the coming of spring the blood should
be purified, so as to prevent the accu-
mulating of months, or even years, are
liable to manifest themselves and seriously
affect the health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is un-
doubtedly the best blood purifier. It expels
every taint of impurity, drives out scrofulous
humors and germs of disease and gives to the
blood the quality and tone essential to good
health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"Every spring for years I have made it
a practice to take from three to five bottles of
Hood's Sarsaparilla, because I know it puri-
fies the blood and thoroughly cleanses the
system of all impurities." W. H. LAWRENCE,
Editor Agricultural Epitome, Indianapolis, Ind.

Purifies the Blood

"Last spring I was completely fagged out.
My strength left me and I felt sick and mis-
erable. I rubbed rubbers and took medicine
at my business. I took one bottle of
Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured me. There
is nothing like it." R. C. BRADLEY, Editor En-
terprise, Belleville, Mo.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me new life and
restored me to my wonted health and
strength." WILLIAM H. CLOUGH, Tilton, N.H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Pre-
pared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

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Fruit, Nut, and Chocolate. Also, all the
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Good Wine, Matinee, \$1.50
40-Pound Hair Matinee, \$1.50

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415 TENTH ST. N. W. mar23,24

RAUCS.

INAUGURAL MEETING

—OF THE—

WASHINGTON

Jockey Club

—AT—

BENNINGS COURSE,

CONTINUED ON

MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

April 7 and 8.

FIVE RACES EACH DAY.

Commencing promptly at 3 o'clock p. m.

Trains leave the Baltimore and Potomac
Railroad station, Sixth and B streets, at 11:30,
1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 p. m., each day returning im-
mediately after the races.

Admission to the Grounds, Grand Stand
and Pool Lawn, \$1.

Membership tickets should be applied for
at the office of the Treasurer, Willard's Hotel.
Improper characters will be excluded.

T. M. DRANEY, President.

ROBT. E. MORRIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF